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PRODUCTION REPORTS FROM YUGOSLAV FARM COOPERATIVES;  
REFORESTATION PLAN EXCEEDED

FARM COOPERATIVES IN SERBIA -- Borba, No 301, 14 Dec 48

In the 3 years since the first farm workers' cooperatives were established in Yugoslavia, 404 farm workers' cooperatives, with a membership of 34,215 households or over 165,000 persons, have been formed in Serbia. More such cooperatives have been formed in Serbia than in the other republics, and most of those in Serbia are in the Vojvodina. There are now in the Vojvodina about 1,000 farm workers' cooperatives, with 143,902 individual members.

The concentration of cooperatives in the Vojvodina is due not only to the large area of cultivable land there, but also to the fact that tens of thousands of families from devastated areas who were given land there immediately after the liberation did not have enough livestock or agricultural equipment to farm individually. Cooperatives offered the best solution.

While in 1946 the crops harvested on cooperative farms were smaller than on the farms of individual owners, in 1948 they were considerably larger. The average wheat yield in Serbia in 1948 was 13,700 kilograms per hectare, while figures for about 60 percent of the cooperatives show a yield of about 1,500 kilograms. However, the "Mourin" Cooperative in Becej produced 1,900 kilograms of barley per jutro, or 3,600 per hectare, and 2,500 kilograms of wheat per jutro. The "Bratstvo i Jedinstvo" (Brotherhood and Unity) Cooperative in Zrenjanin produced 4,800 kilograms, and the "Janko Gselik" Cooperative in Stara Pazova produced 4,500 kilograms of corn per jutro. The "Sutjeska" Cooperative in Vrbas produced 3.5 carloads of sugar beets per jutro. The Nova Vojvodina Cooperative in Cajkobra produced 10,500 kilograms of wheat per jutro on its 1,372-jutro farm, and the "Heroj Tito" Cooperative in Veliko Selo in the Banat produced 114,100 kilograms per jutro on more than 1,300 jutro.

Between 1946 and the middle of 1948, the number of horses owned by Serbian farm workers' cooperatives doubled; the number of cattle increased five times; sheep, 23 times; hogs, 13 times; poultry, over a hundred times. Truck farming, fruit growing, viticulture, and apiculture also increased.

Between 1946 and 1948, the number of tractors in Serbian cooperatives increased

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more than ten times, plows more than twice, seeders more than twice, binders more than three times, and threshing machines eight times.

The value of farm labor in the cooperatives has increased from 60-120 dinars in 1946 to 100-250 dinars in 1947. On family in the "Srem" Cooperative at Sremska Mitrovica, with four working members, worked 937 man-days in 1947, for which it received 92,000 dinars in cash, 2,307 kilograms of wheat, 5,084 kilograms of corn, 1,924 kilograms of potatoes, 335 kilograms of sugar, 11 kilograms of honey, 377 liters of milk, and substantial amounts of hay, salami, and other products.

#### FARM COOPERATIVES IN BOSNIA -- Borba, No 11, 13 Jan 49

The reorganization of farm workers' cooperatives in Bosnia and Herzegovina is not yet complete but is progressing well. Preparations are being made for establishing about 100 new ones, to bring the total for the republic to 1,340. Thus far, 1,690 committees have been formed within 1,032 cooperatives, 646 of them for farming, 217 for fruitgrowing and viticulture, 305 for livestock, 624 for commerce, 360 for electrification, 989 for savings and credit, 285 for local economy, and 722 for cultural and educational work. /Totals do not agree. Presumably, some committees have more than one function./

#### RECLAMATION IN SLOVENIA -- Politika, No 13105, 12 Dec 48

The "Hidrotehna" Enterprise, which has been working on reclamation and regulation of the Mura and Drava, has realized its 1948 plan 110 percent. One of its most important projects was the completion of a 1,200-meter-long dike beside the Mura at the village of Novakovec. The dike will protect 2,100 hectares of farmland from annual floods. The enterprise also has built a whole flood-control system along the banks of the Drava for a distance of 4 1/2 kilometers.

Control of the Mura has been completed for a distance of 1,400 meters at Domasinec and Dekanovec, and for 800 meters at Kotoriba.

#### RICE IN THE VOJVODINA -- Politika, No 13105, 12 Dec 48

Rice will be planted for the first time in the Vojvodina in the spring of 1949. Grayish patches of salty soil, interspersed in the fertile loam of the province, which have previously produced nothing but stunted grass, have been found suitable for growing rice. The great quantities of water required for growing rice will wash the salt from the soil. The great new Danube-Tisa-Danube Canal will provide water for irrigation.

According to the plan, 4,500 hectares of land are to be prepared for spring planting of rice by the end of 1948. By 2 December, 3,759 cadastral jutro had been plowed.

#### DAIMATIAN LAKE STOCKED WITH FISH -- Politika, No 13106, 13 Dec 48

Since the beginning of 1948, efforts have been made to raise fresh-water fish in increasing quantities in Vransko Jezero. Although the lake contains a certain percentage of salt, plenty of natural fish food is distributed over the bottom. The lake is as large as all the other fresh-water fisheries in Croatia combined.

About 30,000 kilograms of mullet and eels enter the lake every year from the sea. Thus far fish have been caught without any regulation.

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In April of 1948, the lake was stocked with over 100,000 young carp and 30 roe carp from the Koncanica fishery in Slavonia and 150,000 mullet. About a million tench were added in the fall.

An artificial spawning ground, in which the spawning carp may be isolated, is being built in the lake to protect the eggs from eels.

The lake is expected to produce about 200 carloads of fish per year.

**FISHING IN MONTENEGRO -- Borba, No 295, 7 Dec 48**

The fishermen's cooperative for the entire Montenegrin Primorje has caught a total of 4 million kilograms of fish, thus fulfilling its 1948 plan and approaching the prewar average catch for a full year in this area.

Two new fishing boats built in the cooperative's shipyard were launched on 29 November. Two motorboats now under construction will be ready by March 1949.

**COMPULSORY HOG-RAISING -- Politika, No 13107, 15 Dec 48**

According to a new order from the federal government, fattening of hogs and their sale to the crop-purchasing agencies will be compulsory in 1949 for all farm properties in hog-raising areas which have a cultivable area of more than 8 hectares, and for properties with 5 - 8 hectares if suitable conditions exist. In other districts, the fattening of hogs will be required on farms with a cultivable area of more than 8 hectares, if suitable conditions exist.

The order was issued with the aim of improving lard and meat supplies in 1949.

**REFORESTATION IN CROATIA -- Borba, No 299, 12 Dec 48**

In Croatia 161 percent more reforestation work was done in 1946 than in 1945, and 138 percent more in 1947 than in 1946, while the 1948 plan, which was 70 percent greater than in 1947 and 961 percent greater than in 1945, has been surpassed so far by 4.5 percent.

**ROPEWAYS IN SLOVENIA -- Borba, No 300, 13 Dec 48**

A new aerial ropeway has been put into service in Mozirje Srez in Slovenia to expedite the transport of wood from the rich forests of Savinska Dolina. About 20 aerial ropeways are now in use in Slovenian forests, where they form one of the chief methods of transporting lumber.

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